## AMENDMENTS TO THE SPECIFICATION

In paragraph [0005]:

Digital cameras have become popular digital products and are positioned to eventually replace conventional film cameras due to low prices and compatibility with other electronic peripherals. Please refer to Fig.1. Fig.1 is a front view diagram illustrating a conventional first digital camera 10. The first digital camera 10 includes a camera lens 12 for capturing an object, an optical viewfinder 14 composed of several lenses for users to view the image of an object refracted by the lenses, and a shutter button 16 for focusing and shooting. Please refer to Fig.2. Fig.2 is a rear view diagram of the first digital camera 10. The first digital camera 10 further includes an electrical viewfinder 18 providing users another option to view the image of the object, which can be a liquid crystal display (LCD) or a low temperature polysilicon (LTPS) display. A control button set 20 allows users to browse and edit images or to set up parameters. The first digital camera 10 differs from conventional film cameras by providing the electrical viewfinder 18. Users can view the image of the object on the electrical viewfinder 18 instead of the smaller optical viewfinder 14. In addition, the users ~~eanuse~~ can use the electrical viewfinder 18 to browse the images after shooting.

In paragraph [0024]:

Please refer to Fig.3, Fig.4, and Fig.5. Fig.3 is a front view diagram, Fig.4 is a rear view diagram, and Fig.5 is a lateral view diagram of a second digital camera 22 according to the present invention. The second digital camera 22 includes a housing 24, a camera lens 26 for capturing images, a rotating

plate 28 installed on the housing 24 in a rotatable manner for protecting the camera lens 26 from dust and dirt, and an [[two]] optical viewfinder[[s]] 30, which [[are]] comprises two optical viewfinder ports 31 installed respectively on the front side and the rear side of the housing 24 for users to view the image of an object. The second digital camera 22 further includes a shutter button 32 for focusing and shooting, a control button set 33 for controlling functions of the second digital camera 22, a connecting port 34 for outputting the photo image data, which conforms to the USB1.1, USB2.0, USB OTG or the IEEE1394 standard, and a reflecting object adjusting device 35.

In paragraph [0027]:

The second digital camera 22 further includes a framing mask 46 installed inside the sliding set 38, which includes shading material for masking the laser beam diverged by the second lens 45 and reflected by the reflector 42 to form a laser-framing viewfinder. Please refer to Fig.8. Fig.8 is a diagram illustrating the framing mask 46. The lined area is the shading material and the laser beam can only pass through the clear area of the framing mask 46 to form a shape of a laser-framing viewfinder. Please refer to Fig.9. Fig.9 is a diagram illustrating the laser-framing viewfinder formed after the laser beam passes through the framing mask 46. Users can capture an image inside the box marked by the laser-framing viewfinder and the dotted cross in the center is for aiming the center. Designers can determine the shape of the laser-framing viewfinder by modifying the shape of the framing mask 46. The visual angle of the laser framing viewfinder can be configured to be the same to the visual angle of the camera lens 26 by adjusting the combination or the focus of the first

lens 44, the second lens 45 and the framing mask 46, in order to have the image in the laser-framing viewfinder be the same to the real image. The second digital camera 22 further includes a fourth lens set 48 installed inside the sliding set 38, which can slide with the sliding set 38 to the position between the two optical viewfinder[[s 30]] ports 31. The fourth lens set 48 includes a plano-concave lens and a convexo-concave lens, or another lens group. Please refer to Fig.10. Fig.10 is a diagram illustrating the sliding set 38 when slid to the upper side. When the sliding set 38 slides upwards in the housing 24, the fourth lens set 48 slides to a position between the two optical viewfinder[[s 30]] ports 31. The user can view the object through the optical viewfinder 30, and the visual angle of the optical viewfinder 30 can be configured to be the same as the visual angle of the camera lens 26 by adjusting the focus and the combination of the fourth lens set 48, in order to have the image shown in the optical viewfinder [[26]] 30 be the same to the real image captured by the camera lens 26.

In paragraph [0029]:

When an object is too far from the second digital camera 22 or no object exists for the laser beam to project a viewfinder box on, the laser-framing viewfinder cannot be used. In this situation, as shown in Fig.10, it is allowable to slide the sliding set 38 upwards in the housing 24 to move the fourth lens set 48 to the position between the two optical viewfinder[[s 30]] ports 31, in order to view the object through the optical viewfinder[[s]] 30. When viewing the object through the optical viewfinder[[s]] 30, the user can switch off the laser source 40 by the control button set 33 to prevent visual interference with the laser beam. The control

button set 33 can be a movable switch, which means that the sliding set 38 presses the control button set 33 when positioned inside the housing 24 to switch on the laser source 40. And when the sliding set 38 slides upwards in the housing 24 as shown in Fig.8, the control button set 33 is released to switch off the laser source 40. In such a manner the laser source 40 can be switched on and off automatically.

In paragraph [0032]:

In contrast to the prior art, the present invention provides a laser-framing viewfinder of small size and low cost for image capturing apparatuses to replace conventional electrical viewfinders with high power consumption, high cost, and large size. In addition to these advantages, the laser-framing viewfinder can be used in the nighttime or in other low-light conditions where it would not be possible for conventional optical or electrical viewfinders to operate. Additionally, when the laser-framing viewfinder cannot be projected due to the object being too far from the second camera 22 or no object exists, users can slide the fourth lens set 48 to the position between the two optical viewfinder[[s 30]] ports 31 in order to view the object through the optical viewfinder[[s]] 30. Thus, the present invention includes optical and laser-framing viewfinders. Moreover, by adjusting the angle of the reflecting object 42 of the second digital camera 22, the laser-framing viewfinder function or the laser pointer function can be selected. Thus, the present invention further provides a laser pointer function unavailable in conventional image capturing apparatuses.